Continued from the Herald of May 8.

The Present War-The Manifestoes-Limit Upon the New ral Right to Carry Enemy's Property to the Belligerents

—Its Effects—Total Exclusion of Individual Person and
Property From Attack, the Object of the Ameliorative
System—Effect, to Abrogate War—Frobable Change of
Belligerent Policy During the War—Search—Extent of
Contralegations—Innovance of the Belligerent Through Contrabandism—Annoyance of the Belligerent Through Neutral Trade—Troubles Arteing from Blockside—Old Principles not Renounced-Confidence of the Allies-Neutral and Belligerest Cannot Harmonize—Freedom of Trade, Itself, Multiplies the Chances of Collision.

As was to be expected after a forty years' peace, occupied by agencies of such remarkable change in international relations, and so augmentive of that grand force of progressive public sentiment, the we of which affords so much greater restraint upon governments than all the venerable limitations of the lextalionis, the manifestoes put forth by the belligerents, in commencing the present war, explanatory of their intended policy towards neutrals, have a very moderate air. We should not yet, however, congratulate ourselves too much upon the assumed sacrifice of old belligerent doctrine. The concession to neutral demands, respectable as it appears, is not complete. The British government asserts still, a portion of the old principle. Though it would seem the neutral is to be allowed a perfectly free trade with either belligerent, yet this privilege does not extend to the business of carrying between the belligerents themselves.

Lord Clarendon's instructions to the Consul at Riga, together with a reply of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade to a query of the English merchants, declare that neutrals will not be allowed to transport property belonging to the enemy, (limitng the application of this restriction, of course, to goods brought to the British market.) If England means to maintain this restriction alone, it is by itself not merely uscless of any result to her benefit, but is directly adverse to her own interests. If the trade of neutrals between Russia and all other ports except with the enemies of Russia, is left free, this restriction, in its utmost effect, will merely limit the amount of Russian products England shall purchase and the quantity of manufactures she may herself sell to that country. It injures herself, without in the least affecting Russia, as she can send the goods refused by England to other markets, and receive from them the manufactures which England refuses to sell ber. The real operation of this rule must be to force England for the chief portion of the goods she buys from, and of those she sells to, Russia, to pay the increased expense of an indirect voyage between the two countries—placing her, in both ways, in unfavorable competition with other countries. A portion of this trade might be accommodated through neutral houses established within the Russian territory, but we suppose this would be regarded as too thin a cover of the direct trade between the enemies themselves. A part of the trade will, of course, still continue as direct as before, under clandestine arrangements of the British and Russian merchants with neutrals, so subtle as to clude the vigilance of the governments. sell to that country. It injures herself, without in the governments.

It would seem that England, if intending to main

with neutrals, so subtle as to clude the vigilance of the governments.

It would seem that England, if intending to maintain no other restriction upon neutrals than this, would better have let this gone with the rest of the old theories. But there were considerations which, in a manner, forced the retention of this. To have sexrificed this, would be a complete revolution in all the practices and ideas combined under the name of war. Give perfect freedom to the enemy's merchandise—placing the commerce in them upon the same footing as in peace—there is no reason, then, why the freedom to carry them should not be accorded to the enemy's ships. If all property but ships is free, why not make the ships free also? Thus private property would be entirely excepted from the touch of war, and national hostility would leave the relations between subjects unchanged. But this would strip war of nearly all its importance. The people, quictly pursuing their usual avocations, would care little about the hostility carried on by either government against the property of the other government. War, merely as a strife of officials, would seem ridiculous, and the use of armice and navies for the protection of any interests of the people, would no longer be apparent. It is to this end that what we call the improvements in, and relaxations of, the war spirit inevitably tend. It is not to modify and humanise the system that combines masses of individual hostility, but it is to abolish it absolutely. It strikes at the very root of the system, it starts upon the recognition of the principle that it is unjust to impress individual persons or property into a strife into which individual interest does not prompt, and its ultimate object can be nothing less than the absolute immunity of the individual from the abuse. The progress of the reform has already gone so far as to make a declaration of war a very untoward position between governments, as seen in the present case. And it is only the thin partition of the regulation alluded to which s

been the usual policy of England to pay much deference to the rights of neutrals in the commencement of her wars. Governments, like the puglists whose bestiality shocks them, usually enter the ring in comparatively good humor, but grow more and more savage and reckless as the set-to proceeds. Beginning with the purpose of a few fair rounds, they are ever ready for a general row.

The opening for the resumption of old principles is, indeed, sufficiently wide, through the present manifestoes. Goods contraband of war, that is, such as are comprehended under the term war-supplies, are excepted from the general privilege accorded neutral trade with the enemy. That exception every one seems to consider perfectly reasonable. But how shall the prohibition be entoreed? Will the invoice of cargo be considered sufficient evidence of the nature of the earge? Assuredly not. If that were the case, the exception might as well be promulgated against the transportation in the same ships of sympathics adverse to the cause of the allies. What other course then remains, what other can be even now contemplated, but the practice of search? And does any one suppose that the inspection of the cargoes of neutral vessels by belligerents, can possibly be unattended with abuses and outrages, which shall create unavoidable difficulty between the power at peace and the power at war?

But, again, what are those which the French Emperor calls "war supplies in contraband?" The definition of them has ever been according to the

cally between the power at peace and the power at war?

But, again, what are those which the French Emperor calls "war supplies in contraband?" The definition of them has ever been according to the ability and designs of the party enforcing exclusion. We have seen the very smalle exposition of contrabandism in the Jay treaty. We have seen quite contracted definitions, in other cases. If the neutrals are allowed their own definition, it will certainly be a very narrow one. It is not to be expected that parties will agree any better at presentiann formerly. If warlike stores—those undentably such—tise to a high price in Russia, the neutrals will certainly take advantage of their privilege of free trade to convey very considerable supplies thereof to her ports, which they will continue to do in spite even of search. The fact becoming known, must be retailated. How? By a restriction upon the free trade assured in opening the war. Again, the Americans and others will certainly, under the free trade privilege, carry into Russia, and self to its government, large versels, apparently merchantment, but intended to be converted into vessels of war. Will that be allowed? Yet it cannot be sopped so long as free trade is permitted.

One old principle the general sentiment does not seem yet to have required belligerents to relinitish—that is, exclusion by blockade—which is sufficient to nullify, practically, all the concessions made to neutrals. Napoteon has declared the determination of the allies to maintain intact the right of preventing neutrals wiolating any blockade, with the qualification that it is to be "established by means of sufficient force," All the Eussian ports then, may be put in blockade and kept in that state during the war. In the enforcement of biockade, troubles cannot but arise, regarding especially violations alleged on one side and denied on the other. And as regards the amount of force, nothing is more likely than that it will be found convenient to maintain blockades with insufficient force, especi

agency of siege.

Let it be noticed that the belligerents do not, even Let it be noticed that the belligerents do not, even in the opening of the war, when so respectful toward neutrals, renounce any of the old claims. They are said merely to be laid by "for the present." The new principles, though standing well in the public sentiment, are not yet engrated on the code of international laws. The present position of the belligerents is just what England has been accustomed to characterise a similar course at other times, "a relaxation" only of her established policy. At any moment in which it may suit her purpose to revive the old system, his full stringency, the will not hesitate to do so. its full stringency, she will not hesitate to do so. We have not the slightest doubt that to some extent, and that as far as she dares to go, she will, in the course of the war, take the road backward toward her old pretensions. The extent of iter progress that way will depend upon the degree of exigency,

and the comparative ascendency of her fears in

and the comparative ascendency of her fears in other directions. It is very apparent, that in the present alliance of France, and the idea of a firm union between them in regard to future objects, England feels a degree of strength, and has assumed a boldness of tone long unusual with her. How far France will go with her, is to be seen. At present, the best spirit seems to prevail between them. France has reason to hesitate at any revival of the theories so long and stubbornly resisted by her; but should the condition of the cause seem to require their revival, Napoleon will certainly not object. The air of the old enemies has rather too strong an odor of invincibility, against all possible contingencies, to assume a perfectly cautious policy on their part. Should they quarrel, and become antagonists again, in the midst of the war, or renew the old strife at its conclusion, a partial return to the old grounds of controversy seems inevitable.

Nations at all times study their own interest, instead of the welfare of others, and never is this principle so active, of course, as with those in a beligerent attitude. Neutral interests form very little of their concern. All the respect paid them is that extorted by fear of consequences. The interest of the neutral and beligerent—of Peace and War—can never be rendered harmonious, as some people seem to think. They must forever clash. The nation at war is in reality at hostility with the whole world. England was lately, as a power at peace, on the most fair and satisfactory terms with the United States. She professes just as much friendship now but them is not the same feeling of confidence here. Why? Because in going to war against another mation, she has declared a limited war upon us. She assures us, not of the advantages guaranteed before, but of her disposition to limit, se much as she may, the injuries she will inflict upon us. That is all We accept the assurance, not of favor, but of modified hestility; and are suspicious for the future. The very purpose of exempt

Our Virginia Correspondence.

MOUNT VERNON, FAIRFAX COUNTY, Va., May 6, 1854. Trip to Mount Vernon by Steamboat-The Tomb of Washington-Its Dilapidated and Shameful Condition-The Mansion and the Grounds Walking Sticks, Plants and Flowers for Sale-Some Apology for the Present Proprietor-Duty of Congress to Preserve the Remains of Washington and his Consort in a Decent Vault, &c., &c.

A little steamboat plying daily between Washington city and Mount Vernon, sixteen miles below, round trip one dollar, makes the excursion to the home and the tomb of Washington cheap and convenient; and, with a pleasant company, a fine day, and a few leisure hours, especially on Saturday, the trip to a stranger is almost irresistible-leaving Washington at 9 or 10 A. M. and returning by 3 P. M., with an hour and a half for explorations at Mount Vernon. An immense acquisition to the daily pilgrims there has been the result of the introduction of this steamboat communication. Before its introduction, several years ago, the round trip was a hard day's journey over the hills and hollows, and by a desperate country road, at an expense for a carriage of from five to eight dollars; and the visiters were comparatively few and far between.

But here we are. We have landed from the boat upon a substantial pier, which has been run out a hundred vards into the river. Those shad and herring upon the dock are from the fishing landing a few hundred yards below. It is the fishing season, and almost at every point where the beach is favorable, there is a "fishing shore," so called, where the shad and herring are hauled out by seines, some of them a mile long. The Potomac thus yields many thousands of barrels of shad and herring every season. We strike at once, on reaching the shore, upon hallowed ground. Here is a plank foot-way ascending a little hollow between the wooded hills which rise abruptly from the river's bank. These woods, you will perceive, still comprehend a fear of the primitive oaks of Washington's day; but a heavy growth of small, stunted timber and scrubby underbrush, with here and there a prostrate tree, disfiguring the jungle, shows, upon entering the threshold of this formerly beautiful estate, that it has been steadily running to waste and decay.

Following the plank foot-way to a lower plateau

of the summit level, some three hundred yards from the river, we stand in front of the tomb of Washington, and are gazing through the iron gate at the two I reophagi which inclose, the one the ashes of the Father of his Country," and the other the dust of Martha, consort of George Washington. Immediately behind us are two marble obelisks, the one in me mery of Judge Bushrod Washington, a nephew to whem the General bequeathed Mount Vernon, and the other to John Augustine Washington, a nephew of the Judge, and his successor in occupation of this estate, and the father of John Augustine, the present proprietor. To the right of the tomb is another chelisk, to the memory of Mrs. Conrad, wife of th ex-Secretary of War of that name. She was formerly n Miss Lewis, of the valley of Virginia, the Lewises being a branch of the Washington family.

Being a brench of the Washington family.

But look at the interior of this simple brick vault, put up at an expense of a few hundred dollars! The plastering has been falling from the walls, and lies, a mass of rubbish, on the floor! The brick work upon which Washington's sarcophagus rests, is crambling away. That familiar bird of the South, known as the bee-wee, has introduced life into this house of the dead. In that recess in the back wall there are two nests of this inoffensive bird, and another directly against the face of the wall, above the cther two, which is perhaps the home of a pair of swallows. In a few weeks, if not disturbed there will be three families of these birds, bee-wees and swallows, in occupation of the tomb of Washington. Now, mark you, that young black man, who vends his walking stieks, cut from the hickory, sweet gum, cedar, suscafras, ash, oak and other trees in these greves, sells them at twenty-five cents a piece. You pay the price readily. You know they are genuine. The raw material is too abundant around you to suppose that a darkey would go off this place to get his timber, when the honest article is casier to obtain than the spurious. Moreover, the cames of this chap at the form are enhanced in value, because you get them at the spot itself. He has them displayed against the very well of the tomb, all sorts and sizes. What a commentary upon human glory is thiel. The grave of Washington reduced to a market for the vending of walking sticks (in the rough,) at twenty-five cents apiece! Now, if this darkey had any of the shrewdness of a Yankee, when those beewees and swallows have hatched out their young, and just before they are ready to fly, he would watch his opportunity, and when a proper customer came ning, he might sell a single bird for a hundred, five But look at the interior of this simple brick

and may of the shrewdness of a Yankee, when those bec-wees and swallows have hatched out their young, and just before they are ready to fly, he would watch his opportunity, and when a proper customer came niong, he might sell a single bird for a hundred, five him and the control of the control of the mansion, the might sell a single bird for a hundred, five hundred, or even a thousand dollars. Yes, there are men who would even give a thousand dollars for a bind hatched in the tomb of Washington.

Passing on from this saddening scene of dilapidatics, we ascend to the higher plateau of the mansion, by a rough planked foctway around the brow of the lill and against the edge of the woods next the river. But we shall not describe this mansion. It is situation is most commanding, and exceeding, becauting, the house, the out-buildings, the garden, the trees and the shrubbery, are to-tefully and harmonicary cambined into a general grouping which is very pleasing to the eye. In the rear of the mansion a bread green field, level as a floor, extends backward for perhaps a quarter of a mile, fanked on each side by shade trees, most of them of spontaneous growth. There are some tall Lombardy poplars among them, which first designate from the distance (from their superior height.) In any direction, the precise locality of Mount Vernon. Very many of the mansions of the ancient "first families" of the Old Dominion are marked by these Lambardy poplars. For example, in descending the Potomac, for upwards of a hundred miles to its mosth you will frequently observe upon the Virginia hills, a cluster of Lombardies, and though you may not detect anything else from the boat, rely upon it those trees indicate the presence of a once stately did colonial establishment, gone, or going exest likely, to a melancholy state of decay.

In freat of the Mount Vernon mansion there is an open graen lawn of several acres, softly sloping down to the verge of the wooded declivity which abruptly descends to the river, and this lawn is sprinkled over

spare. There would soon be no garden here if the public were universally admitted, and allowed to pick and choose for themselves. The expense, of a guard to prevent petty larcenies, on the other hand, is more than the proprietor could bear, and, we must therefore excuse him in the comproming which he has adopted, of allowing plants, florgers and bouquets to be sold by the sentine is the general record of the public. We will not enter in details concerning them, as they have been so often described before. We will simply register our names in the general record of visiters, and leave. Sorry we have not been, able to meet Mr. John A. Washington; but he is not often visible to strangers. He could do r othing else if he was to devote his time to them, coming, as they do, from fifty to two or three hund red per day, during eight or nine months in the y-ar.

There is qui're an improvement in the general appearance of 'anis mansion, and the whole series of buildings at/ached to it, contrasted with their appearance of 'anis mansion, and hoek smart and tidy in their new coat of whitewash. Otherwise, however, the place is still in a shabby and lamentable condition, especially the tomb of Washington and its immediate surroundings.

You ask me, does Mr. Washington share in the protest of the sales of the garden articles, and in the profits of the walking-canes, at the tomb and at the landing? I suppose he does. His object is, doubtless, to prevent the indiscriminate destruction which visiters would otherwise make among the plants, shrubs, and young timber; and as two or three idle negroes upon this place, (reduced as it has been to a tithe of what it was in Washington's time), could not be spared for the accommodation of the public, the proprietor can do no better than make the public share with him in the costs of their visits to this holy ground. The very fact that Mr. Washington has offered to sell the estate for \$200.000 to the government, is proof that he is not able to support it. He has doubtless expended all his re

Claims of both houses of Congress, to the present shameful condition of the tomb of Washington.

JUTICE.

Destructive Fire in Charleston.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 4.]

About half past four o'clock yesterday morning, the kitchen of the house occupied by Mr. Robert Jenny, in Burns's lane, near King street, was discovered to be on fire and rapidly communicating to the surrounding buildings, which were principally of wood; apprehensions for a while were entertained of an extensive conflagration. Through the active and skilfully directed exertions of our firemen, however, who contested the progress of the flames inch by inch, they were arrested midway in the conflaed swenue in which the fire originated. We derive the following information of the extent of the damage from the Exenting News:—

The kitchen of the house occupied by Mr. Robert Jenny, saddler, and owned by Mr. Nathan Nathans. Insured for \$500.

A two story wooden house, occupied by Mrs. Ricks, belonging to the estate of Ricks. Insured for \$500.

A wooden house owned by — Roberts, a colored man, and occupied by colored people.

Two wooden buildings owned by Mrs. Beattle, one occupied by the Insurance for \$1,500 in the Augusta Insurance office, and the other insured for \$2,000 in Charleston Insurance and Trust Co.

A two story wooden house, owned by Mr. John Daly, and occupied by Mrs. Walters. Insured for \$3,000 in the South Carolina Insurance Company.

The back buildings of Mr. Robert White, (furniture store.) Buildings insured to rabout \$1,000; loss estimated at about \$2,500.

Back buildings of the house occupied by Mrs. John Chore, and owned by Mr. John Gidlere. Insured for \$506 in the Hartford Insurance Company.

On the north side of Burns' Inae, the following is a list of the property destroyed or damaged:—

A wooden building, owned and occupied by Mrs. John Carolina Insurance for Banse' Hane, the following is a list of the property destroyed or damaged:—

Close, and owned by Mr. John Gidlere. Insured for \$506 in the Hartford Insurance Company.
On the north side of Burns' lane, the following is a list of the property destroyed or damaged:—
A weeden building, owned and occupied by Mrs. Josephs, partially burned. Insured in the Charlestog Insurance and Trust Company—house for \$1,200 and kitchen for \$200.
A brick dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. Pribr. Insured for \$1,000.
Mr. Harbeson's dwelling, owned by him, partially burned; insured jointly in the Columbia Insurance and the Firemen's Insurance companies, for \$1,200.

Legal Intelligence. SUPERME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, May 4.—No. 99. Joseph Guitard et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Stoddard. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Gever for the plaintiffs in error. No. 100. James Irwin,

appellant, vs. the United States. This cause was sub-mitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mesers. Wylie and Ritchie fer the appellant, and by Attorney-General Cushing for the appellant, and by Attorney-General Cushing for the appellant, and Commonced by Mr. Linke argument of this cause was commonced by Mr. Linken for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Lawrence for the specific of the continued by Mr. Lawrence for the

Mary E. Barney, appellant, vs. David Saunders et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Liston for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Lawrence for the appellee.

May 5.—Ex parte. In the matter of Josiah Stafford and wife, appellants, vs. the Union Bank of Louisians. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Texas. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this appeal, and award a procedundo, &c. No. 105. Mary E. Barney, appellant, vs. Tavid Saunders, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Chilton for the appellant.

Rule No. (8.—First. In all cases where a bid of error or an appeal shall be brought to this Court from any judgment or decree, rendered thirty days before the commencement of the term, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error or appeal shall be brought to this coort within the first six days of the term; and if the writ of error or appeal shall be brought from a judgment or decree rendered less than thirty days before the commencement of the term, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error or appeal shall be brought from a judgment or decree rendered less than thirty days before the commencement of the term, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error or appeal shall be from this court within the first thirty days of the term; and, if the plaintiff in error or appellant to docket the cause, and file the record thereof with the clerk of this Court within the first thirty days of the term; and, if the plaintiff in error or appelle may have the cause decketed and dismissed upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the Court wherein the judgment or decree was rendered, stating the cause and certifying that such write ferror or appeal has been docketed and allowed. And in no case shall have been docketed and illumissed under the rule, unless by order of the Court or the court of the opposite party.

Second. But the defendant in error or appellee may at his cylifer docket the case and file acopy of

the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, wich costs.

No. 112. Charles Eavenport et al. vs. F. Fletcher et al., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for East Luisiana. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing this writ of error with costs, for irregularity. No. to. The steamboat New World, Edward Minturn.

irregularity.

No. 90. The steamboat New World, Edward Minturn, et al., claimants, appellants, vs. Frederick G. King. This cause was submitted to the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Cutting for the appellants, and by Mr. Mayer for the appellant, vs. Charles Gregories, et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Wilson for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Smith for the appelless. Adjourned.

Smith for the appellees. Adjourned.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—FIVE PROPENT IN MERCHAND.—We copy from the Binghamton Daily Republicon of the 8th inst. the following paragraph:—Beacon Jeab Hathaway and wife, Charles Hathaway and wife, Charles Hathaway and wife, Charles Hathaway and childeen of Semeel Hathaway, of Windsor, Broome Co., on Sunday last entered a shift, and proceeded as usual on their way to church, across the Susquelanna river. Having reached the opposite side, the bow of the skift struck against some bushes which overhung the bank; a strong north wind and a violent current carried around the stern of the skiff, which struck against a log, upsetting it, and throwing the whole party, except G. Hathaway, who jumped achore, into the river. The latter saved Deacon Hathaway and wife out in the stern of the boat when the action to courred. He would have effected the escape of banself and wife but for the children, who clurg to Wm. Hathaway. But notwithstanding the efforts of George, Chas. Hathaway and his wife, and the tyo children above montioned, as well as a skier of G. Hatlaway, were all drowned.

Outrage on Americans in the Falkland

Islands.

The following extracts from a private letter will be

STANLEY HARBOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS, March 17, 1854. My Dhar Sin—In accordance with my promise to write to you, I should before this have forwarded you an epis-tle; but, since leaving Boston, nothing of interest occurred to vary the usual monotony of a cruise until about the 15th of February ult., when a despatch was received by the Commodore, then lying at Montevideo, from our commercial agent at these islands, stating that the captain of a whaler lying at New Island, the westernmost of the group, had been charged by some deserters from his ship with killing wild hogs, and that the Governor had

capture the ship.

This information induced the Commodore to se

ordered a man-of-war brig to proceed to the island and

ship with killing wild hogs, and that the Governor had ordered a man-of-war brig to proceed to the island and capture the ship.

This information induced the Commodore to send this ship (the Germantown) down to inquire into the fasts —a proceeding the more necessary as no American ship of war had visited the group for twenty years.

On the 2d we arrived, and learned that the brig-of-war Express had sailed for New Island to capture the ship. On the 3d the American schooner Washington, a tender to the whaler, came in in charge of an English lieutenant and six men, and was at once boarded and brought to anchor under our gums—the lieutenant, to avoid the disagraceable necessity of saying that he surrendered, falsely stating that he was not in charge but merely put on beard to see the vessel in—a despicable equivocation. On the afternoon of the same day, the brig arrived, having in company the whale ship Hudson, Captain Cliff, which ship was also in charge of an English lieutenant. The ship not being able to enter the inner harbor, was anchored outside, and on discovering the pennant of a ship of war, the Lieutenant landed on the nearest beach, leaving on board only a constable having a warrant for the arrest of Captain Cliff. We at once sent on board, restored the captain to his command, and learned the facts of the case.

Nearly a year since Captain Cliff killed some wild hogs on an uninhabited island, which hogs had been placed there by himself and others whaling in that neighborhood, that they might breed. Several months subsequent to this the flovernor and Council passed an act imposing a fine of twenty pounds sterling upon any person who should kill any cattle upon any part of these islands; an act which could not extend to these hogs; first, because they did not being to the Falkiand Island Company, for whose protection the act was passed, and secondly that it was captain fall of the same and second the captain for whose protection was lying moored, with sails unbent, and select not been considered to be a su

Our Brazilian Correspondence. RIO DE JAMEIRO, March 26, 1854. Rio Taking a Start in Modern Civilization—Introductio

of Gas, Railroads and an Organized System of Water Supply—The Fushionable Watering Place Petropolis-Visit of their Imperial Majesties to the Theatro—The Russian Facht Shut Up in the Harbor of Rio.

Ten years ago I landed in this most interesting country, and in 1849 I left it again on a trip for California, and re turned here, about four weeks since, in the fast steam ship Yankee Blade. I was gratified to find that some of the North American manufactured goods that were first introduced by me, have become staple articles of com-

merce, and that some of our machinery and agricultural implements are now much used here.

The progress which Brazil has made in the period which I name has been great indeed. Amongst other evidences of this fact I may mention that gas was last night introduced into this city for the first time. The

night introduced into this city for the first time. The whole country for miles around, and entire families, with their long train of ebony slaves, were to be seen marching through the streets, to behold the effect of this modern wonder. Even the man who lighted the lamps was an object of their respectful admiration.

Good wholesome water is now freely brought through the city in fron tubes, and at every corner of the streets can be drawn into buckets and supplied to the houses. Yesterday the railread cars were also, for the first time, successfully set in motion, on a short trip from Port Estrella, at the head of the navigation of the river of January, to the base of the mountain leading to Petropolis, a flourishing place about fifty miles from this city, and which was first settled about eight years ago, by a colony of German emigrants. The Emperor has built a palace there, where he spends the summer months. Petropolis has also become a fashionable watering place. To reach it, you take a small steamer in Rio, which conveys you about thirty miles, to Port Estrella Railroad, the length of which is ten miles; an omnibus conveys you ten more up hill, and you are then at the end of your destination.

Yesterday was an imperial gala day. His imperial

Rio, which conveys you about thirty miles, to Port Estrella Raifroad, the length of which is ten miles; an ornalist conveys you ten more up hill, and you are then at the end of your destination.

Yesterday was an imperial gala day. His imperial Majesty and the Empress, attended by the Court, came into the palace in the city, with an escort of about 890 mounted troops, in handsome uniforms. They then attended mass, which was celebrated in the imperial chapel, by the Bishop of Rio, a very aged man. All the ships in the harbor were dressed with their flags. In the afternoon there was a general review of the troops, and in the evening their Majesties attended the theatre. Don Pedro II, is beloved by all his subjects, and no country has fairer prospects of long years of peace before it.

There fortunately has been no yellow fever in this country this year, and as the season for it is nearly passed, we call flatter ourselves that we will not be visited by it this year.

27th.—The Russian yacht did not get out of the harbor, as was reported, and I hear this morning that it belongs to a Russian prince, who is on board. She has been tacking about the harbor, but has not yet succeeded in her escape, as the English steamship of war is watching her closely.

The coffee market is in an unsettled state. There is a

her closely.

The coffee market is in an unsettled state. There is a slight decline on former quotations—the news of the late steam packet from Europe being considered unfavorable to the coffee market—say 4 milliries per archa of 32 lbs., having declined from last week two hundred rs., about 11c, on the aroba.

F. H. S.

The Ports of Caborojo and Mayaguez, in Porto Rice-Their Respective Capabilities.

James Gondon Bennett, Egg. ... New York, May 9, 1854.
Sus—But recently returned from the port of Caborojo on the west side of the island of Porto Rico, I would repecifully request of you to insert the following remarks in your valuable and widely circulating journal, for the benefit of such ship owners and masters of vessels as may be trading to that pert. The port of Caborojo is located almost at the extreme west by south side of Porto Rico and has but recently been opened as a port of entry almost at the extreme west by south side of Porto Rico, and has but recently been opened as a port of outry. The anchorage is excellent, and the harbor affords the best protection to all vessels that visit if. The depth of water within from two hundred to two hundred and fifty yards from the shore averages about twenty feet. Vessels disclaure and receive cargo by means of lighters, and the distance from shore where vessels generally anchor is so trifling that the expense of lighterage is materially diminished, and is much lower than in any other ports in the island of Porto Rico. Vessels drawing from twelve to twelve and a half feet of water can anchor within a few hundred yards of the shore in perfect safety, and the means of ingress and egress to the harbor are such that a master of a vessel can enter with perfect safety, by aid of a plot, who can always be procured outside the bar. The port in question is about are and a half miles distant from the better known and larger port of Mayagues, which is the principal port of export on the west side of the island. However, the bar of Mayagues being more open, cannot afford that protection in case of a gale which would be afforded by the harbor of Caborolo, where the water is generally calos and undisturbed.

The exports from Caborolo are almost exclusively sugar and molasses; and the estates being located within but a few rods from the sea chore, the facilities for loading vessels are great.

As this port is but little known, I think it important to the interests of commerce that attention should be called to its enpabilities. Your obedient servant.

G. W. STROUT,

Master of schooner J. Pribble, of Harrington.

A 5-DE SCHEW PROPELLER.—The propeller Baltic, with Capt. Whittaker's new side screws, went out on a trial trip a few miles up the lake yesterday afternoon. As it was 1, upossible to get sufficient steam up, in consequence of as me temporary difficulty with the boilers, the trial was not considered any test of the speed which can be accomplished, with the new principle, but sufficient was done to ratisfy every person of the entire success of the side screw, and to prove that the invention is the opening of a new era in the unvigation of the lakes by propellers. The persons interested are perfectly satisfied with their progress, and confident in the achievement of a great triumph.—Buffalo Commer, 31, May 6.

Medical Intelligence.

The corporation of Harvard College have recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon some twenty-air students of that institution.

ferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon some twenty-six students of that institution.

At the recent annual commencement at Philadelphia of the Fennsylvania Female Medical College, the regular medical degree was conferred upon Mrs. Lucinda R. Brown, of Galveston, Texas; Miss F. G. Shattuck, of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth H. Bates, of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., and Miss Elieger, of Germany, all of whom have exhibited a very considerable degree of adaptation to the duties of the profession.

The London Lancet states that in 1845-'9 it was discovered that the epidemic cholers in that city was fatal in nearly an inverse proportion to the elevation of the ground on which the dwellings of the inhabitants stood, and that, though the deaths were comparatively few during the present epidemic, the same relation between the rates of mortality at different elevations was observed to characterize it. The mortality in the districts at an average elevation of twenty, and below forty feet, was 16 in 100,000; at forty and below sixty feet, 11 in 100,000; at sixty and below eighty, only 4; at eighty and below one hundred, only 3; while at an elevation of less than twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, the mortality was 31 in 100,000 of the inhabitants.

Dr. Luther Rellly died at Harrisburg on the 20th ult.,

than twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, the mortality was 31 in 100,000 of the inhabitants.

Dr. Luther Reilly died at Harrisburg on the 20th ult., aged fifty-nine years. He had been identified with the various public interests of the community in which he lived, for a third of a century, fulfilling the trusts conferred upon him with unwarying fidelity, and died much respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Dr. John Bradley died at Williamsburg, on the 10th ult., at the age of 49. Dr. Morris, a well known physician and citizen, died in Brooklyn on the 8th inst., at the age of 58. Dr. Stephen Cummings died at Richmond Island, Me., on the 2d inst., at the age of 82.

The case of Dr. Thomas H. Pinkerton, to recover fees for medico-mermeric attendance on one of his patients, a Mr. Kinsley, of Somerville, Mass., was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in Boston, also recovered in a swit brought before the same term for homeopathic services rendered Mr. Lewis Hanson. The doctor claimed \$24, but the jury increased the amount to one hundred—cents.

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vices rendered Mr. Lewis Hanson. The doctor claimed \$24, but the jury increased the amount to one hundred cents.

Dr. Dickson, of London, says that the sudden grasping of a leg or arm, on the application of a ligature, has arrested fits of mania and epflepsy, and he attributes many of the good effects of bleeding to the ligatures used in the operation, arising from the sense of touch, which, it is well known, is spread over the whole surface of the body, and may be affected in many ways. The lightest touch to the white of the eye often causes protracted pain; some persons may be thrown into fits by putting a bristle into the nose or ear; touching the fauces, or back part of the mouth, causes vomiting, touching the internal surface of the bladder has produced vomiting, fainting, chills, rheumatism, and epilepsy.

Vaccine matter, says the Medical Investigator, consists of at least two substances—the infectious substance, which developes itself in the malpighion mucus, beneath the epidermis, and causes the reproduction of the vaccine disease, the cow pox; and second, the liquid or dried pus of the pustule, or crust to which the infectious substance, or vaccine, asheres. It is all important that the vaccine matter should be placed in the rete mucosum, immediately beneath the epidermis, and never so deep as to reach the cutis sera.

An opium cater—accustomed to using a quarter of an ounce of morphine per week—narrates some of the fefects which he experienced by the labit, friz. incapacity for bodily exertion or locomotion; obstruction of the lungs, torpidity of the liver, constipation, patpitation of the heart, mental debility, reverie, misanthrophy.

Madame Baivin, of France, a noted midwife, delivered 20,517 women, and of this number only sixteen were delivered by embryotomy, and all the mothers recovered safely. On the other hand, it is asserted that in the cases of embryotomy coming under the care of the most celebrated and experienced male accounters of Europe, one mother ded out of every five thus delivered.

of Europe, one mother died out of every five thus delivered.

Toothache, which is the result of simple exposure and
irritation of the dental pulp, may, according to Dr. Togg,
a well-informed writer on the subject of odontalgs, be
treated by the application of narcotics and anaesthetics,
to deaden sensation, or vehement stimulation of the exposed nerve, to exhaust its sensibility, or by the essential oils of cloves, cinnamon, cajeput; kreosote, combined with morphis, in a thin paste, acts well. A thick
solution of gutta percha in chieroform allays the pain,
and forms a coating which shields the nerve for a time.
Permanent relief is only afforded by extraction of the
tooth, or destroying its nerve. For the latter, arsenous
acid is the most efficient, combined with four parts of
morphia, to abate the pain. Apply directly to the nerve,
on a small pellet moistened with kressote, and covered
with a cap of wax, so as to avoid pressure.

The use of calomel in diseasses of children was the topic
of discussion at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia
County Medical Society. The Journal says that the various medical gentlemen who spoke on the subject coincided in the opinion that calomel is a valuable, or rather
an invaluable, remedial agent in dysontery, cholera
infantum, croup, fevers, inflammatory and brain diseases.

The editor of the Connecticut Courant has some judicious observations in a recent number of that paper, on

The editor of the Connecticut Courant has some judi The editor of the Connecticut Courant has some judicious observations in a recent number of that paper, on the injurious effects of exposing the limbs of young female children to the cold, according to the present mode of juvenile dress. It may in time harden the constitution, but, in nine cases out of ten, the little sufferer falls a victim, in some way or other, of the process, on account of the effect upon the circulation of the blood induced by the sudden changes of temperature. There is no casier method of bringing on croup or lung fever than allowing the legs to become so intensely cold as they must, frequently, by this injudicious fashion of dressing.

The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, which was owned and edited by the late lamented Dr. Hester, has been sold since his decease. Dr. Dowler will probably be his successor in the editorial conduct of the Journal.

Tr. E. H. Ellis has been elected President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad company.

The climate of Australia is far less genial and healthful than that of California. During the six winter months violent influenzas are prevalent. Sudden deaths are terribly frequent; and deaths by disease of the heart are very frequent; disentery, so common in summer, is rapidly followed by mortification. Scarlet fever, liver complaints, and scarlatina prevail very generally.

Considerable excitement has been created among the medical profession in London-so says the Morning Advertiser of that city—on account of the hands of a young lady having become so firmly clenched together as to require great force to separate the fingers, and then only for a moment, from the palm of her hands. The phenomenon occurred while she was trying the table-moving experiments, and since then she has lost the use of har hands.

experiments, and since then she has lost the use of her hands.

Galigmant's Messenger says that the man, Pansales, who was attacked by a tiger, so that his nose was bitten off—hanging only by the skin of the upper lip—besides receiving several wounds on the head and claswhere, was placed in the hands of medical men, who replaced the skin on the skull, readjusted the ear, refitted the nose, a fter removing the bones and cartilages, which could not be comecleatrized, and then dressed the other wounds. To prevent inflammation, they kept bladders filled with lea around the head of the patient for five days. The nose now adheres entirely, the skin of the skull has also adhered but the ear is stil not quite solid.

In proof of the influence of vaccination in England, it is stated that out of every one thousand deaths in the half century from 1750 to 1800, there were ninety-six of smallpox; out of a like number from 1800 to 1850, thirty-five were of smallpox. In the vactous German States sufficient evidence, it is said, can be obtained to show that, before vaccination was used, out of every one thousand deaths there occurred from smallpox 60.5, after vaccination 7.26.

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In an article on female physicians, by Mrs. Fowler, communicated to Dr. Cook's new nestical journal, the writer says she knows of a hady, not much more than twenty years old, who already has a good medical business.

The Rhode Island Medical Society, in its code of ethics, says:—"The use of quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty as disgraceful to the profession, injurious to health, and often destructive of life. No physician or surgeon, therefore, should dispense a secret rostrum, even if it be his invention or exclusive property, for if it is of real efficacy the concealment of its inconsistent with benedicance and professional liberality, and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice."

The Beston Medical and Surgical Journal gives rather a sorry account of the debut of Dr. E. H. Davis in that city. The doctor, who is a Professor of Materia Medical in the New York Medical College, commonced a course of four lectures on the "Mounds and Ancient Earth Works of the Mississippi Valley," at the Bostes Lewell Institute. On the evening of the first lecture the hall was densely filled with ladice and gentlemen, but the doctor's embarrasements were so great as to detract very much from the good effect of his performance.

Level Bacon says that on a certain ecoasion he saw the heart of a man who was disembowelled, (as a traitor,) which, being thrown into the fire according to the contem, leaped out at first a foot and a half high, and then leas by degrees, for the space of some seven or eight minutes. It is also related of another man who was alternatively to an out of his body, and in the hand of the executioner, he was heard to say three or four words of prayer.

The report of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, of the last year, shows that there were \$72\$ patients in that institution on the 1st of August last. Br. Rockwell, the skillul and humane superintondent, says that of those placed in the asylume for the insonal fine for allowing

tion of the fumes of charcoal, from the fixed air of pits mines, &c.

M. Blondlot has given it as his opinion, before th Academy of Sciences, of Paris, that the bile exercise no chemical action on the chyme, and that digestic would proceed just as well without the interference c bile. He considers the latter fluid as a kind of detribution of which the economy frees itself by means of the intertines.

bile. He considers the latter fluid as a kind of detribut of which the economy frees itself by means of the intestines.

A medical correspondent of the New Hampshire Journey Medicine states that for three years he has used alurin croup, and in all that time has not seen a fatal cas which was treated with it from the beginning. He usually gives about ten grains, once in ten minutes, untwenties in the live syrup freely—the latter subduing the inflammation, while the alum has more of a repulsive action.

Dr. Kirkbride, the physician of the Pennsylvania Hopital for the lasane, gives a tabular statement in his las annual report, of the age, ser, occupation, condition an cause of the insanity of all the cases which have been demitted into that institution since 1841. Of the 1,25 males, the farmers take the lead, numbering 188, and there were also 27 physicians. The number of femals treated was 1,099.

A work on rheumatism and gout has been published b. Dr. Wiss, Berlin. The hot air bath is very strongly recommended in both affections. In England, treaties of the cholers have appeared, severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared, severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appeared severally from the pens of the cholers have appe

Dr. Noble, in his lately issued work on insanity, defin it as consisting in chronic disorder of the brain, indu ing perversion of ideas prejudicial to, or destructive of the freedom of the will. He maintains, with greacuteness, his position as to the easential connection to twen this disease and cerebral disorders.

It is a fact statistically proved, and more general the any other that has been ascertained in regard to the alth of different portions of the human race, the among those in want of the comforts of life there is a greatest amount of sickness and mortality.

Dr. George S. Jones has become associated with Dr V. C. Smith, the present Mayor of Boston, in the edit ship of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEATH OF THE MARGES OF ANGIGERY.—The des of the Marquis of Anglesey is announced by t telegraphic report from Halifax. Henry William F get, Marquis of Anglesey, was born in 1768. After classical education, commenced at Westminster sche and completed at Oxford, he entered the army. He serv in Flanders under the Duke of York, and subsequent in the Peuinsula, where he distinguished himself by series of brilliant achievements. At Waterloo he evine much skill in command, and personal daring, which chim a leg. He was elected a member of Parliament, a subsequently succeeded, on the death of his father, the service of the Fourth, he took the unpopular side against to former. It is related that on one occasion, being strounded by a crowd who insisted upon his shouting the Queen, he, after holding out as long as possible, claimed, "The Queen, then: may all your wives be liked?" He held office under Canning, and was made, the Wellington Cabinet, Vloeroy of Ireland, where I rule was judicious, conciliatory and popular. He was early advocate for Catholic emancipation. The Marquis and word of the Earl of Jersey, and he subsequently married the daughter of the Earl of Cardigan. The Marquis of Ang say always entertained, in spite of his active life, a lofor studious retirement, and clung fondly to the scholatic attainments of his early days at Westminster a Oxford.

DEATH OF LORD COKNEURN.—Lord Cockburn is dead.

tic attainments of his early days at Westminster as Oxford.

IREATH OF LORD COCKBURN.—Lord Cockburn is dead. I was one of the Scotch Judges, and is known to the lift rary world as the biographer of Lord Jeffrey. He was inveterate whig, and an associate of the brilliant circ of reviewers and spirited whig partisans of Edinbur Although fond of literary pursuits, and of the society literary men, his only appearance as an author was the biographer of his friend, Lord Jeffrey. This wo did not do much for his reputation. It was too local its character, and destitute of those catholic sympathic a true man of literature would have exhibited, and suc a subject as the great critical hierarch claimed. Lo Cockburn was an able lawyer, an effective entor, at possessed of such social characteristics as made him thavorite companion of the best men of Edinburg.

Capt. Thomas L. Ringgold, of the ordinance corps, die

Capt. THOMAS L. RINGGOLD, of the ordinance corps, di at Washington on the 11th inst.

Benton Again in the Field in Missouri.

We observe by the following quari-official article the Missouri Democrat, that the distinguished Missouri has signified his willingness to become a candidate for re-election to Congress at the expiration of his presenterm, and also a candidate to the United States Senation of the Congress in this district, subject to the wise so of the democracy, as expressed by a primary election making this announcement, it is due to Colonel Bentotes ay, that in the present instance, as during a long lidevoted to the service of his country, he is ready to abid the decision of the people, and the people only. If the democrats of the First district desire that he should again stand forth to confront the combined whigs an utilifiers, no personal disinclination willinduce him decline doing so. War has been made upon the representative of the First district in his own camp. Insuland outrage have been cast upon all the democrats in the state of Missouri by mere mechyltes in place, and if the democracy wish to vindicate their own honor it is the right to do so, and they have a pre-emption of thir years upon the use of his name.

We are also authorized to state, that Col Benton likewise a candidate before the people of the State large, for re-election to the Senate of the Unite States. By a foul and fraudulent treachery the decerable party was choated of their choice for Sen tor in 1850, and was betrayed to the whigs. The apper which was taken in behalf of the Union, and against the nullifers, was endorsed by Missouri. Yet the bribe of few paltry bank officers induced a part of those will were trusted by the democracy to cover themselves will everlasting ignominy, and sell the office of Senator of the Unite States. Again we see the dark flag of ulterior delivered to the state, and the senate of the trusted by the democracy to cover themselves will everlasting ignominy, and sell the office of Senator of the Unite States.

from pairy bank officers induced a part of those wil were trusted by the democracy to cover themselves wil were trusted by the democracy to cover themselves will were trusted by the democracy to cover themselves will were the states. Again we see the dark flag of ulterior of the United States. Again we see the dark flag of ulterior of union unfolded, and these traitors marshalling their selves under the guise of a new slavery agitation, for the purpose of contesting one more the loyalty of Missou to the glorious confederation of the States. The gaunting the growth of the states of the former revelow gotten themselves installed in office—all the again that been thrown down—the leaders of the former revelow gotten themselves installed in office—all the again to renewed conflict, yet the democracy of our Staterong in their own sense of duty—strong in their own sense of duty—strong in their of faith—strong in patriotic devotion to the common both of union—do not fear the battle. They will sweep —chaff, from their federal entrenchments, those whom the hurked with such withering contempt from the Legislature, the banks, the bench, and all the offices of the State. They will ence more crush the incipient plot vindicate their own choice for Senator, establish it right of the majority to rule, and make the will of the people the only will to be respected by administration both national and State. They cannot be read out of tranks by subalteria in office, for refusing to swear feat to atrocious appointments; and, though defrauded at cheated, they will not submit even to be ignored by miguided councils at Washington.

TROOPS GOING TO CALIFORNIA OVERLAND.—(
Saturday evening a detachment of the third regiment
U.S. Artillery, consisting of companies A and H, a
numbering in all some one hundred and eighty me
went up the lake on the steamer Ocean, on their way
California. The route they are to take is that by t
south pass of the Recky Mountains. At Fort Loave
worth they are to be joined by a detachment of dragoor
and they expect to leave that point about the list
June. Thence they will proceed up the Platte river to
South Pass and to Salt Lake, probably wintering in Uta
and continuing their journey in the spring. The office
in the detachment are Lieut. Colonel Steptoe, comman
ting, Ir. Whits, surgeon, Major Reynolds and Lieutenar
Chauller, Ilvingston and Tyler. Dr. Whits and Lieu
Chaudler, with rome twenty of the privates, were
board the San Francisco at the time of the recent due
ter, and underwent hardships from which some of the
arc even now but just beginning to recover, and whice
will leave their officis upon them for a life-time. Weco
versed with one of the poor fellows who had pass
through these terrible trials, and the evident horror folwhich he reverted to the scenes, was a painful proof
the sufferings he had encountered. He compained by
terly of the treatment the troops had received, and size
of that they felt it hard that the survivors should he
no recempense, even in a little extra induspence, for
the herrors they had been subjected to. When we p
pressed a hape that they would receive some compensation when they arrived in California. he resident the
when there the government would probably loss the
il occurred to us that something most be wrong, whis
such a spirit is abread among the troops. It is state
however, that for the present journey every prevision h
heen made for the comfort and health of the men, and
is to be hoped that the gallant fellows will have a p
sent trip. Their presence will doubtless prove a wise
some check upon the ludians. Col. Steptoe is said to
no excellent officer, and he served with dist

THE INDIAN BUREAU.—The Commissioner of I dian Affairs is just now understood to be very close or gaged in the work of negotiating treaties with most the different Indian delegations now in Washingto There are delegations from eight distinct tribes now heat more of them being thus represented at this point the ever before. They are the Delawares, Shawnees, Kleboos, Stockbridges, Chickasawa, Choctawas, and othe it is understood that the task of coming to a settleme with the various Nebtraska tribes represented, proves he a very difficult one indeed. They are said to evin considerable indisposition to the proposed method payment of their annutties to be agreed on, which t government conceives to be best for them. That is, goods, instruction, farming, tools, &c. Those who a civilized, and are already far advanced in the who are attached to the state of the conceives to the best for them. That is, goods, instruction, farming, tools, &c. Those who a civilized, and are already far advanced in the who as how of reason, urging that they can disburse the funds from the government more judiciously, so far their own interest is concerned, than any government agent can. In most cases, however, if we are nay maken, the proportion of uncivilized to civilized & from the government more judiciously, so far their own interest is concerned, than any government agent can. In most cases, however, if we are nay maken, the proportion of uncivilized to civilized & from the government more judiciously, so far their own interest is concerned, than any government agent can. In most cases, however, if we are nay maken, the proportion of uncivilized to civilized & from the government agent can make a general thing, it will be most difficuted dispense with advantage to the tribes at large, with the vurpose of so paying their annuifies ander all truth treaties, as to make it certain that the money will not for whiskey and beads, as heretofore.—Washington Sen neil.